Organizational Footprint
DRIESSEN

Results & Methodology

May 9th, 2025

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Executive summary

- The organizational footprint has been calculated according to the methodology of the GHG Protocol

- Own operations (Scope 1 & 2) make up 11.27% of the organizational footprint, and are primarily related to electricity usage at the factory in Thailand.

- Value chain (Scope 3) emissions make up 88.73% of the total organizational footprint; main contributors are:
  - manufacturing of aluminum (raw material),
  - aircraft freight (downstream transport to customer)
  - aluminum sorting (product end-of-life)
  - wastes generated and disposal
  - plastics Packaging (product end-of-life)
  - electricity used in downstream leased asset for Safran Co.,Ltd.

- According GHG protocol, GHG Emissions from use of sold products does not generate GHG emissions during use, it should exclude Category 5.1 use of sold products from the carbon footprint boundary

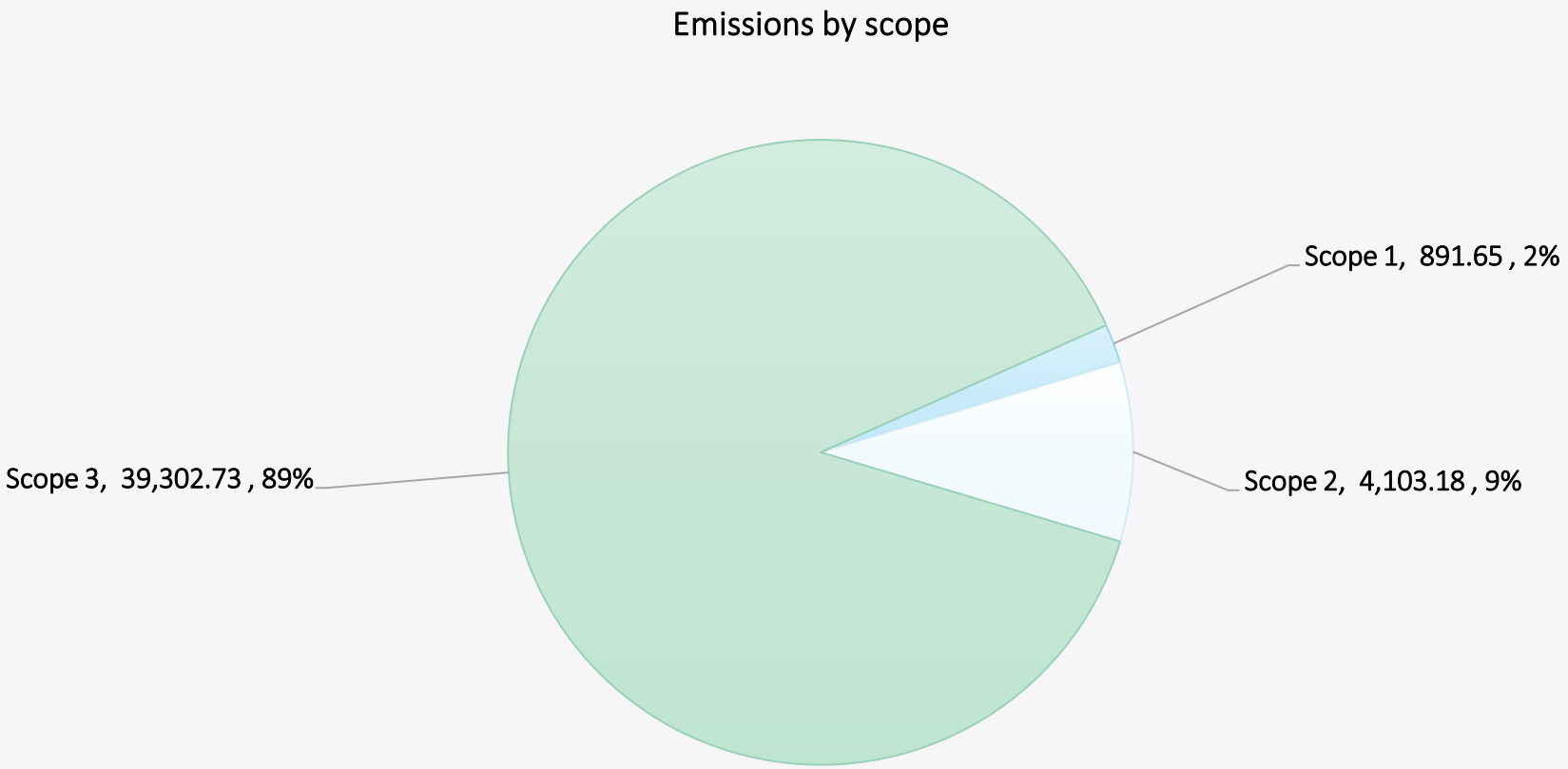
- Improvement options can be identified by assessing the contribution of each hotspot and the influence the company can have on the emissions.

Table: annual total GHG emissions (1 Jan - 31 Dec 2024)

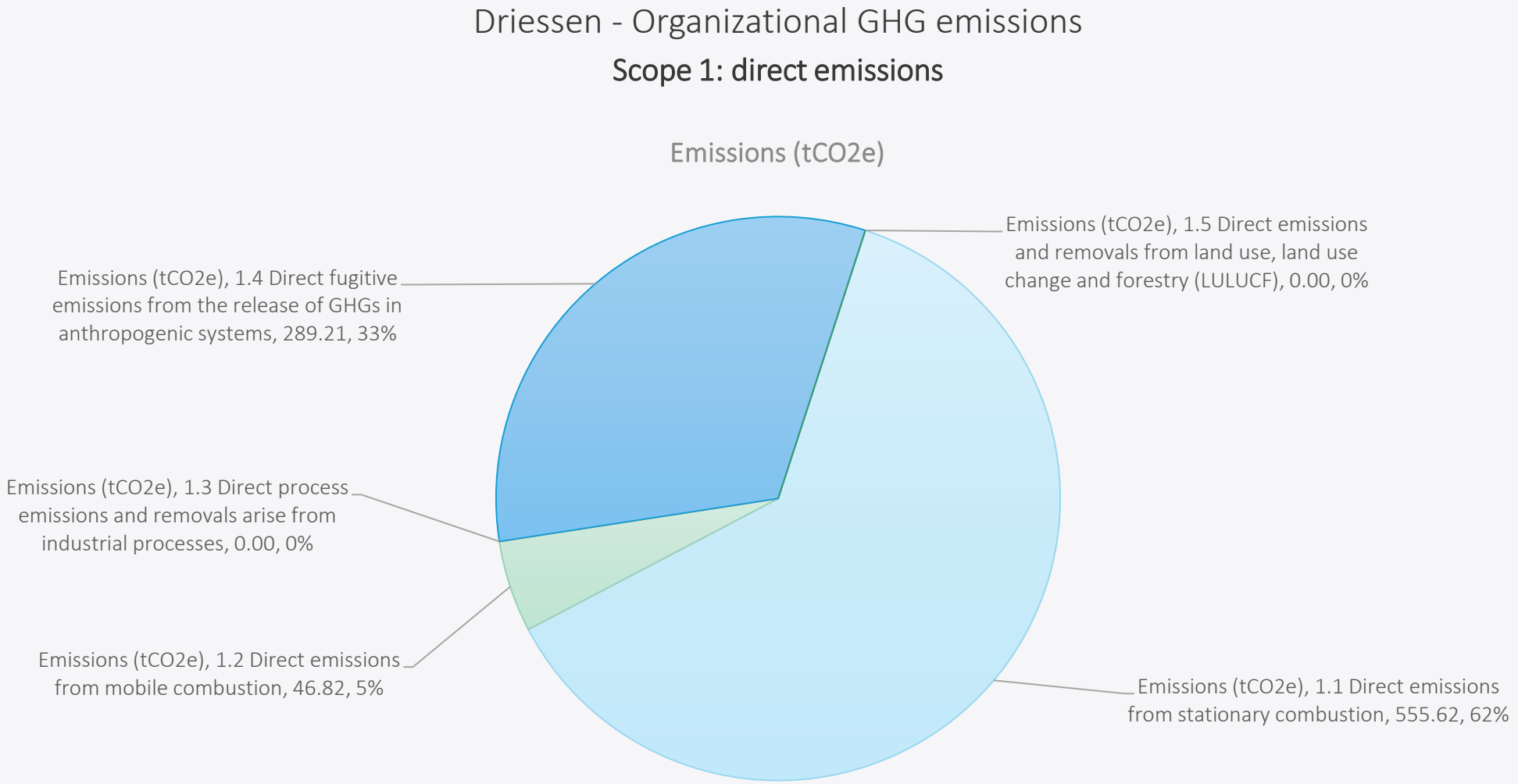
Scope 1		Emissions (tCO2e)	%
1.1	Direct emissions from stationary combustion	555.62	1.25
1.2	Direct emissions from mobile combustion	46.82	0.11
1.3	Direct process emissions and removals arise from industrial processes	0.00	0.00
1.4	Direct fugitive emissions from the release of GHGs in anthropogenic systems	289.21	0.65
1.5	Direct emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF)	0.00	0.00
Scope 2		Emissions (tCO2e)	%
2.1	Indirect emissions from imported electricity	4,103.18	9.26
2.2	Indirect emissions from imported energy	0.00	0.00
Scope3		Emissions (tCO2e)	%
category 1	Purchased goods and services	34,536.30	77.96
category 2	Capital goods	0.00	0.00
category 3	Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities	0.00	0.00
category 4	Upstream T & D	909.30	2.05
category 5	Waste generated in operations	592.81	1.34
Category 6	Business travel	42.36	0.10
Category 7	Employee commuting	404.88	0.91
Category 8	Upstream Leased Assets	0.00	0.00
Category 9	Downstream T & D	1,003.59	2.27
Category 10	Processing of sold products	0.00	0.00
Category 11	Use of sold products	0.00	0.00
Category 12	End-of-life treatment of sold products	277.83	0.63
Category 13	Downstream leased assets	1,535.66	3.47
Category 14	Franchises	0.00	0.00
Category 15	Investments	0.00	0.00
Total		44,297.55	100.00

Executive summary

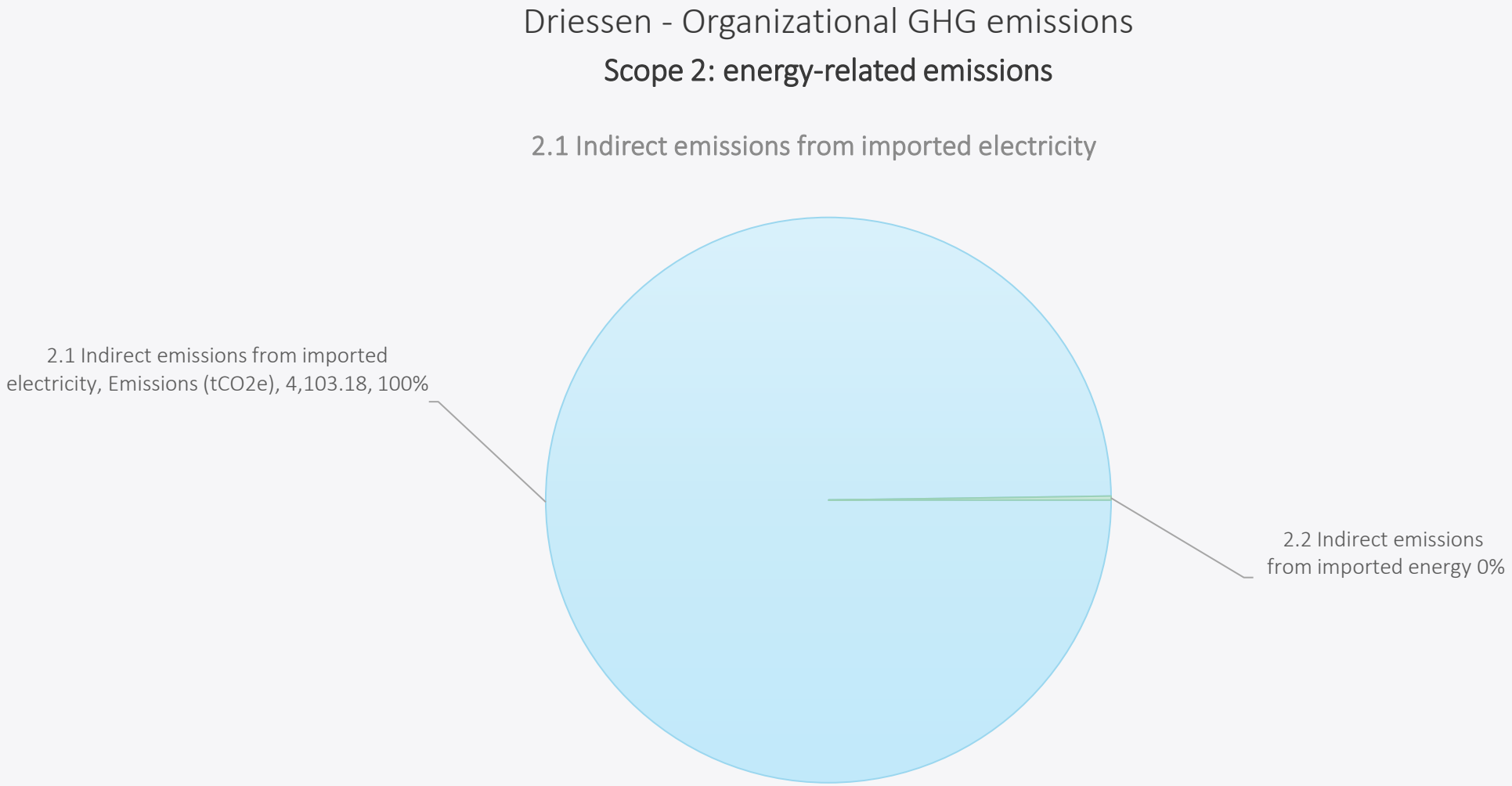
Driessen - Organizational GHG emissions



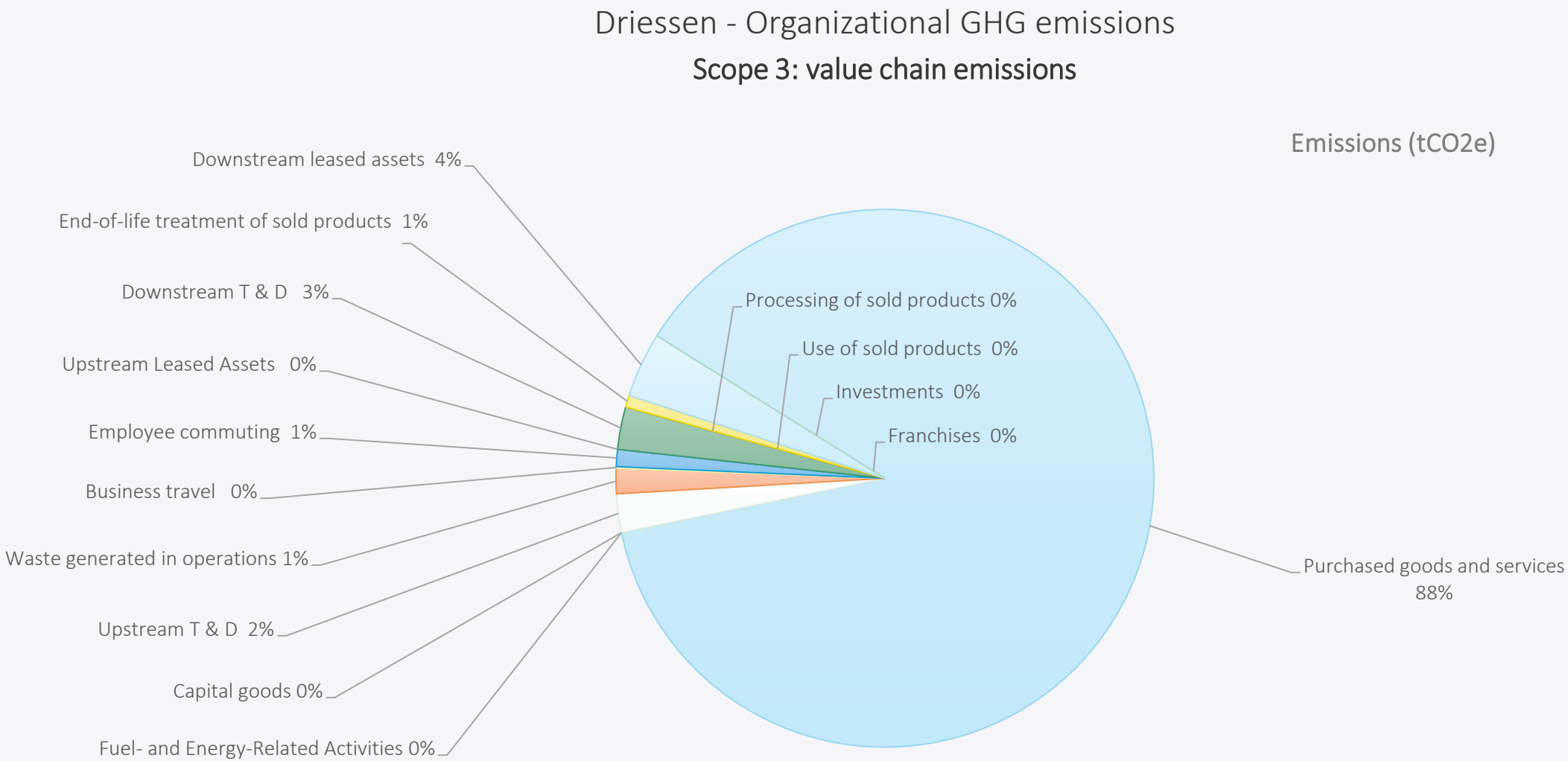
Executive summary



Executive summary



Executive summary



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Introduction

Goal and scope of the project

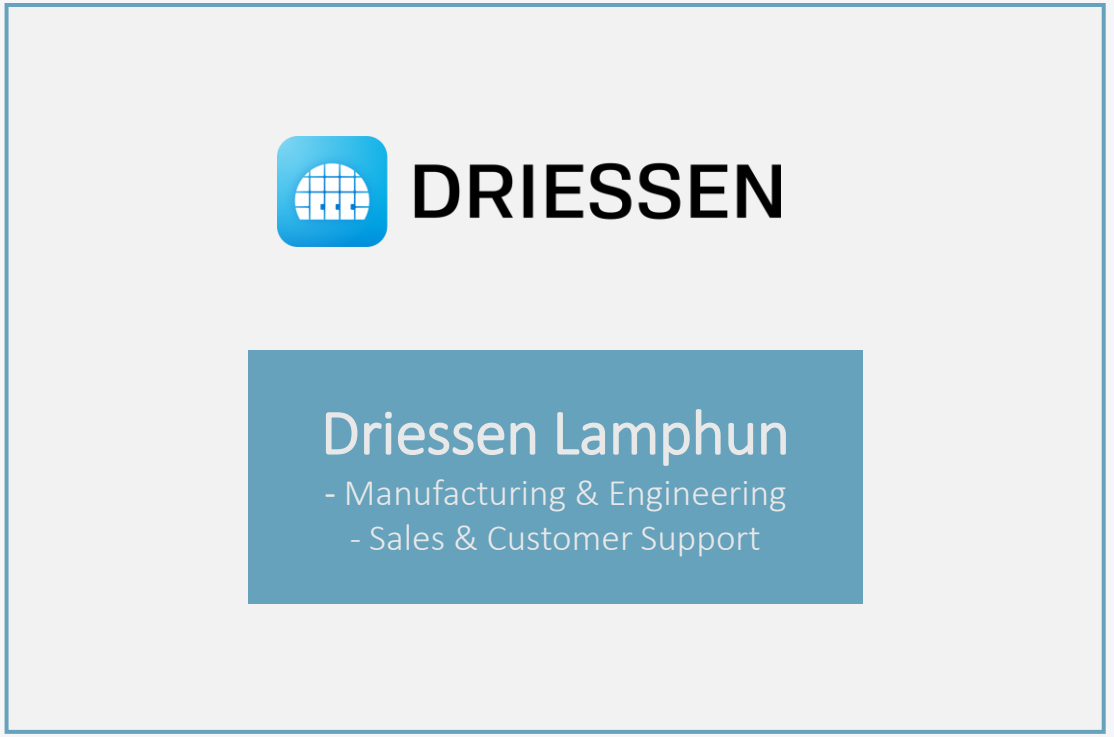
This report shows the results and methodology used to calculate the Scope 1, 2 & 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for Driessen in line with the following documents:

- GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard
- GHG Protocol Corporate Scope 2 Guidance
- GHG Protocol Corporate Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

Driessen is a producer of high-quality trolleys that meet airlines' needs with global reach and support. Driessen holds office in
(The Netherlands) and has its own EASA-certified production site in Thailand. Furthermore,
Driessen started operations in 2023

Therefore, the representative reporting year for the calculations is taken as Jan 2024 to Dec 2024.

Scope of entities involved in calculations



Scope 1/2/3 reporting (GHG protocol)

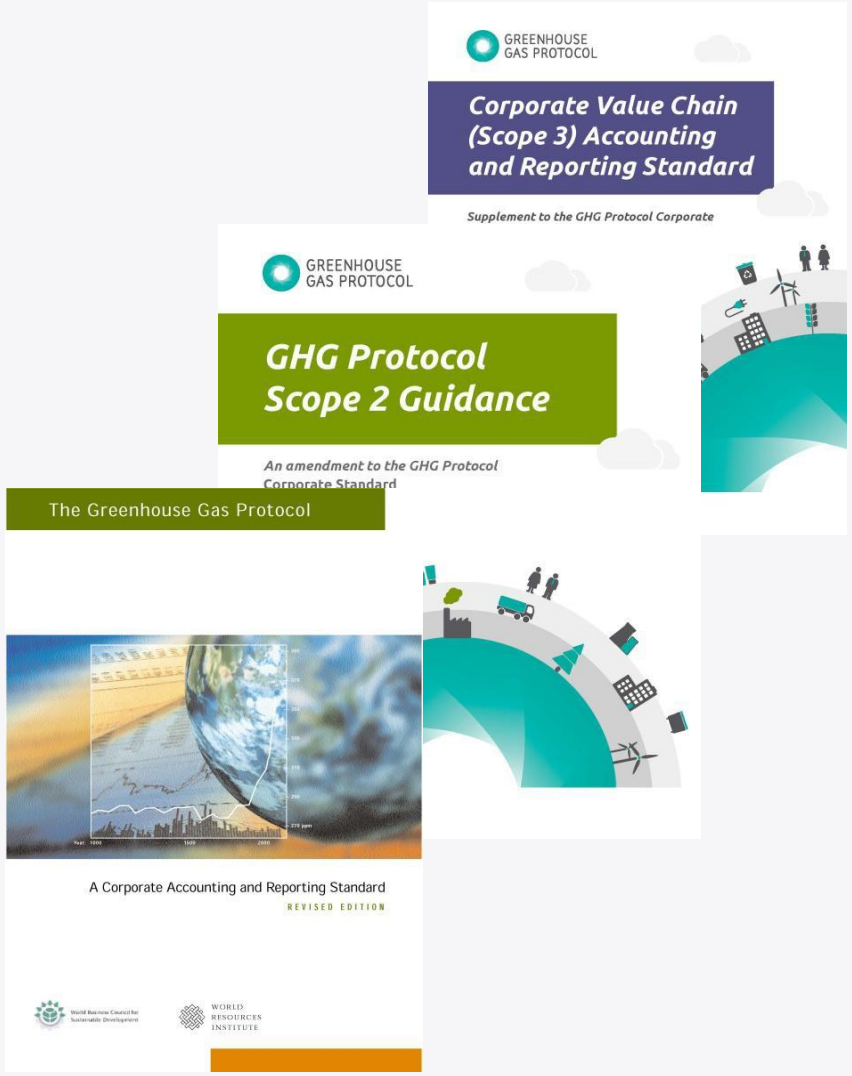
The scopes

Emissions are generated from all kinds of activities: from energy use and land clearing, to waste management and services purchased. Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions are usually divided into three categories:

- Scope 1 – Direct emissions: these come directly from an activity or action like burning fuels in a car, boiler, or stove
- Scope 2 – Indirect fuel emissions: these are emitted in the processes performed by energy suppliers to produce the energy that is consumed. An example of this is the burning of coal or gas to generate electricity.
- Scope 3 – Other indirect emissions: these are emissions that occur in the up- or downstream processes of a supply chain. This could be the extraction of raw materials, production of food, transport, or waste treatment, etc.

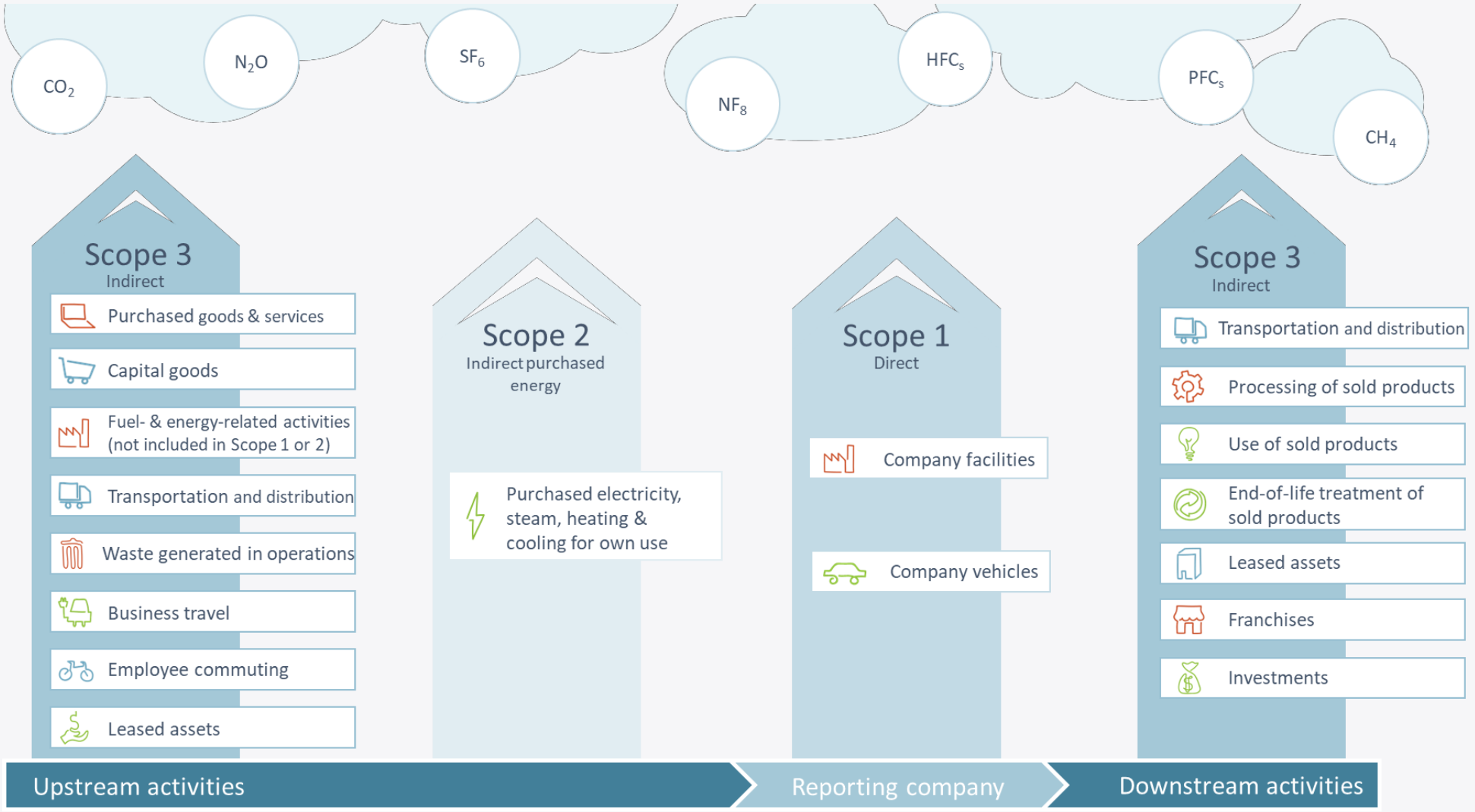
The Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol

The GHG-Protocol is a commonly used standard to account for company emissions across the different scopes and the included greenhouse gasses. The protocol covers a range of categories and greenhouse gasses. All emissions across categories and greenhouse gasses are reported as CO2-equivalents to facilitate comparison.



Note: the GHG Protocol describes the organizational footprint standards – the calculation of product footprints (LCA) is out of scope for this workshop.

Scope 1/2/3 reporting (GHG protocol)



Calculation principle

Each category in the GHG-protocol has a slightly different approach regarding its scope and calculations principles that need to be followed. However, in general the approach outlined below is taken to calculate the relevant emissions:

Scope 1/2/3 categories	=	$\sum$ Quantity $_{activity}$ [unit]	x	Emission factor $_{activity}$ [kg CO2-eq / unit]*
Calculations By DREISSEN		Data collection by DREISSEN		Emission databases and other sources

*For emission factors, we use internationally recognized external databases (TGO)

Categories included – Scope 1 & 2

Source	Included or excluded	Justification for exclusion
Scope 1 – Direct emissions		
Stationary Combustion	Included	-
Mobile Combustion	Included	-
Fugitive Emissions	Included	-
Scope 2 – Purchased energy		
Electricity	Included	-

Categories included – Scope 3

Source	Included or excluded	Justification for exclusion
Scope 3 – Upstream		
1. Purchased Goods and Services	Included	-
2. Capital Goods	Excluded	**Driessen** determined this to be not relevant because they had no EF for capital Goods.
3. Fuel- and Energy-Related (excl. Scope 1 & 2)	Excluded	-
4. Upstream Transportation and Distribution	Included	-
5. Waste Generated in Operations	Included	-
6. Business Travel	Included	-
7. Employee Commuting	Included	-
8. Upstream Leased Assets	Excluded	**Driessen** determined this to be not relevant because they had no upstream leased asset emissions during the reporting year
Scope 3 – Downstream		
9. Downstream Transportation and Distribution	Included	-
10. Processing of Sold Products	Excluded	**Driessen** determined this to be not relevant because they had no processing emissions for their products during the reporting year
11. Use of Sold Products	Excluded	**Driessen** determined this to be not relevant because they had no direct use-phase emissions for their products during the reporting year*
12. End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products	Included	-
13. Downstream Leased Assets	Included	-
14. Franchises	Excluded	**Driessen** determined this to be not relevant because they had no franchises during the reporting year
15. Investments	Excluded	**Driessen** determined this to be not relevant because they had no investments during the reporting year

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Results

Results - Overview

The results include GHG emissions for each of the emission categories from the GHG protocol. The results are given in metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents, independent of any GHG trades, such as purchases, sales, or transfers of offsets or allowances.

Scope 1		Emissions (tCO2e)	%
1.1	Direct emissions from stationary combustion	555.62	1.25
1.2	Direct emissions from mobile combustion	46.82	0.11
1.3	Direct process emissions and removals arise from industrial processes	0.00	0.00
1.4	Direct fugitive emissions from the release of GHGs in anthropogenic systems	289.21	0.65
1.5	Direct emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF)	0.00	0.00
Scope 2		Emissions (tCO2e)	%
2.1	Indirect emissions from imported electricity	4,103.18	9.26
2.2	Indirect emissions from imported energy	0.00	0.00
Scope3		Emissions (tCO2e)	%
category 1	Purchased goods and services	34,536.30	77.96
category 2	Capital goods	0.00	0.00
category 3	Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities	0.00	0.00
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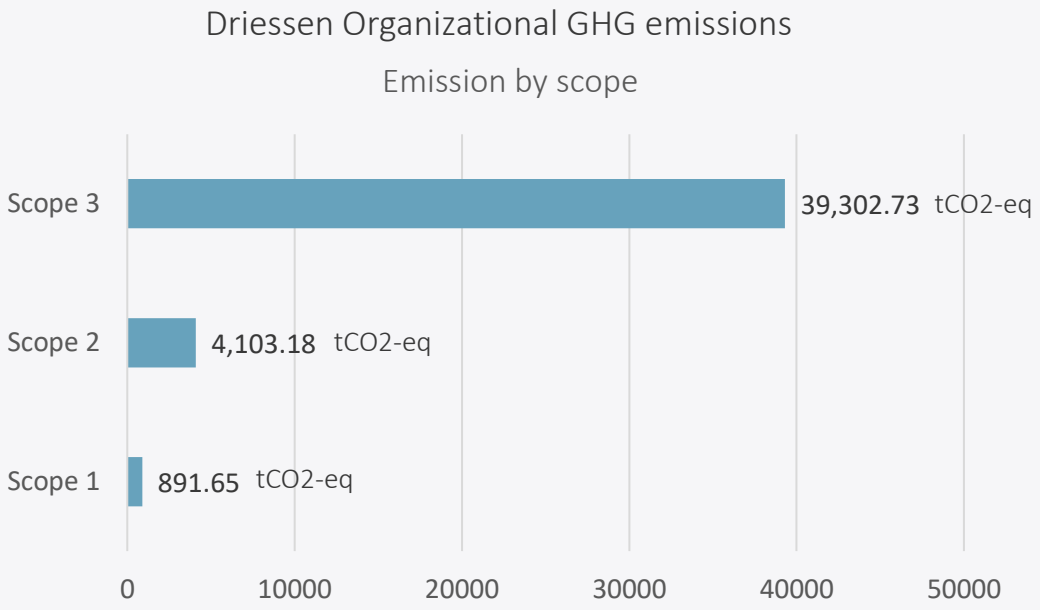
Category 14	Franchises	0.00	0.00
Category 15	Investments	0.00	0.00
Total		44,297.55	100.00

*Indirect use- emissions phase are excluded (reporting is optional), this is an important fact when comparing to results from competitors.

Results - Overview

- Own operations (Scope 1 & 2) emissions constitute 11.27% of the total organizational GHG emissions
- Direct emissions from on-site transport & emissions (Scope 1) are comparatively small compared to emissions from purchased energy (Scope 2)
- Value chain (Scope 3) emissions constitute 88.69% of the total organizational GHG emissions



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Scope 1 & 2

Scope 1. Direct Emissions– Stationary & Mobile Combustion

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Definition:

Direct emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the company, for example, emissions from combustion in owned or controlled boilers, Generator, water pump vehicles, forklift etc.

Methodology:

Scope 1 emissions = $\sum$ Quantity $_{activity}$ [unit] x Emission factor $_{activity}$ [kg CO2-eq / unit]

Number and type of vehicles and fuel consumption

Emission factors from databases

Assumptions:

- For forklift on diesel taken dataset for diesel burned in building machine as proxy.
- For forklift on LPG, taken dataset for transport in LPG fueled car (no LPG burning dataset available).

Calculation:

- Data provided as number and type of vehicles (cars & forklifts), type of fuel, and kg fuel consumed in the reporting year.
- Emission factors taken from TGO EF.

Scope 1. Direct Emissions – Fugitive Emissions

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Definition:

Direct emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the company, for example, emissions from combustion in owned or controlled boilers, furnaces, vehicles, etc.; emissions from chemical production in owned or controlled process equipment.

Methodology:

Scope 1 emissions = $\sum$ Quantity $_{activity}$ [unit] x Emission factor $_{activity}$ [kg CO2-eq / unit]

Quantities of fugitive emissions from cooling agents (leakage) and Septic Tank

Emission factors from databases

Assumptions:

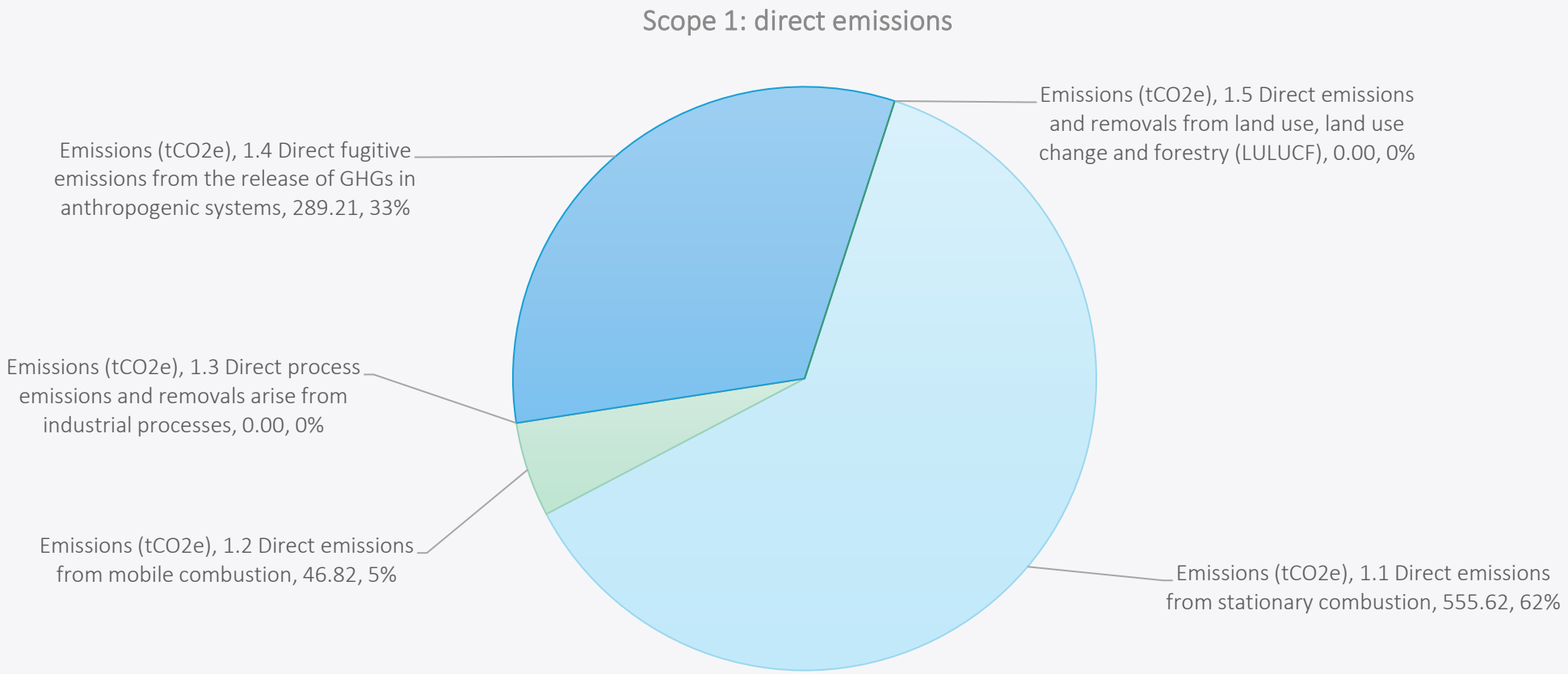
- Emissions of refrigerants are assumed equal to the amount of required refilling in air conditioning.
- CH4 Emission from Septic Tank

Calculation:

- Data provided as type and quantity of refilled (leaked) cooling agent. IPCC, 2019, Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Volume 5: Waste, Chapter 6: Wastewater Treatment and Discharge.
- Emission factors taken from IPCC 2021

Scope 1

Scope 1: Main emissions coming from stationary combustion



Scope 2. Purchased Energy - Electricity

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Definition:

Indirect emissions from the generation of purchased or acquired electricity, consumed by the reporting company.
Note: other upstream emissions associated with the production, processing of upstream fuels, or distribution of energy, are tracked in Scope 3, Category 3

Methodology:

Scope 2 emissions = $\sum$ Quantity $_{activity}$ [unit] x Emission factor $_{activity}$ [kg CO2-eq / unit]

Quantities of electricity consumption, electricity mix, region/country

Emission factors* from databases

Assumptions:

- For Thailand, an average grid mix is taken

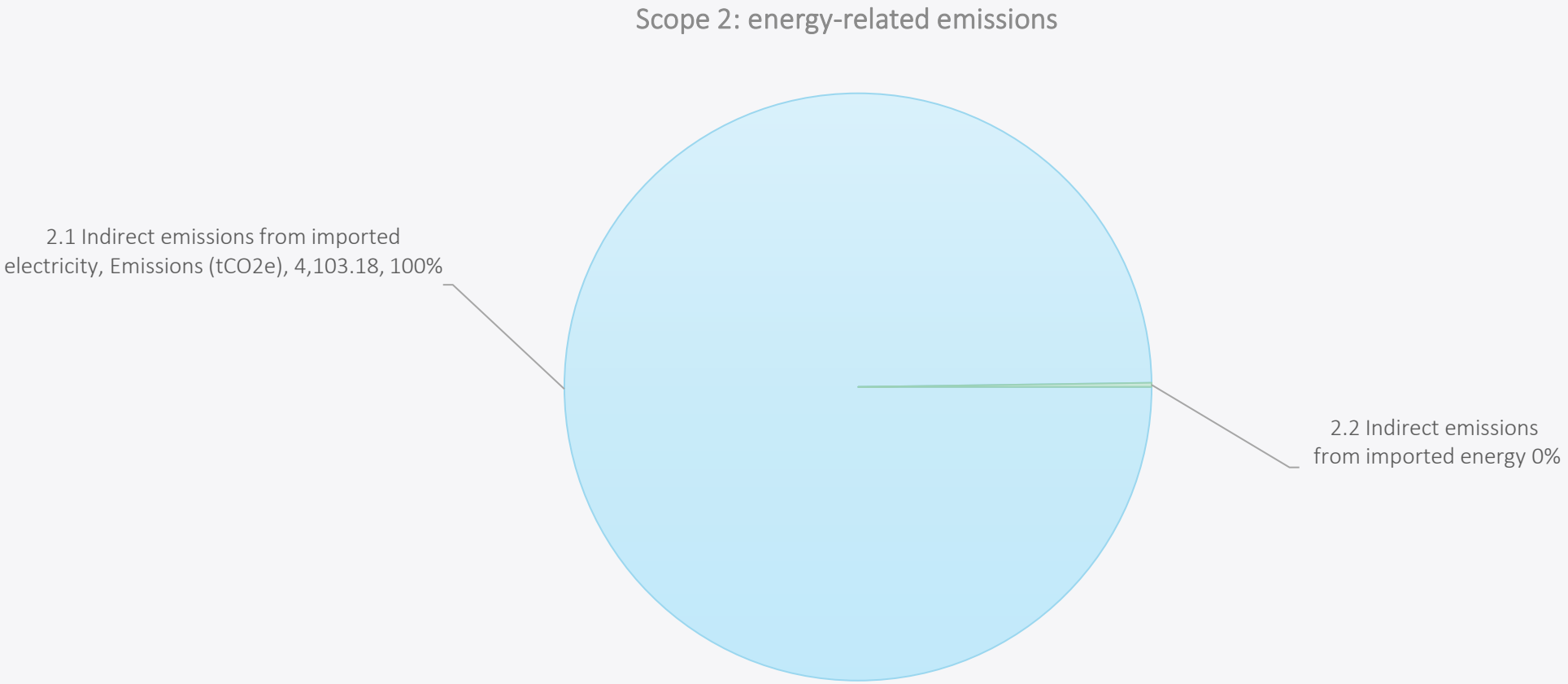
Calculation:

- Data provided as location and quantity of purchased electricity.
- Emission factors calculated from Thai National LCI Database, TIISMTEC-NSTDA, AR5 (with TGO electricity 2016-2018)

*Emission factors only reflect the direct emissions of fuels and electricity.

Scope 2

Scope 2: Primary impact from electricity use in the production facility (Thailand), 100% of the Scope 2 impact, total 4,103.176 tCO2-eq



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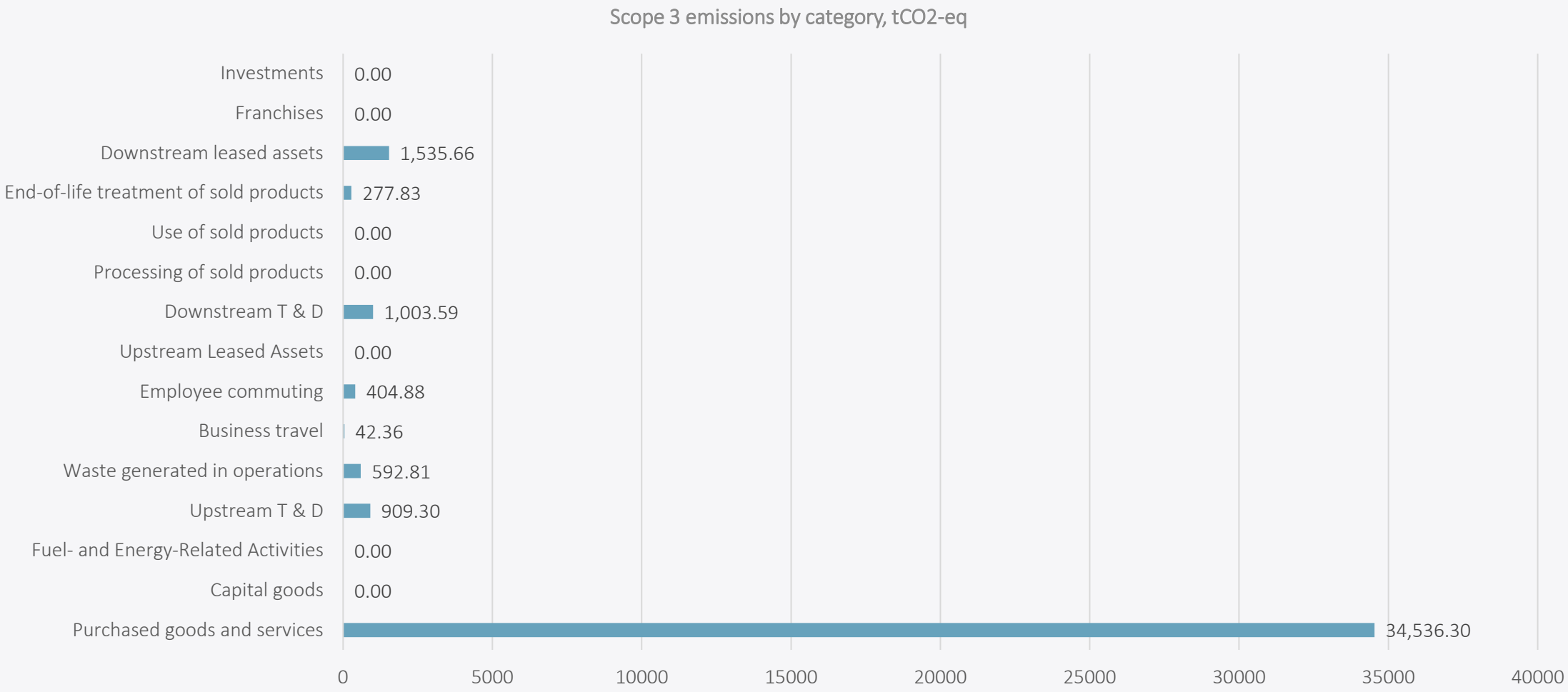
Scope 3

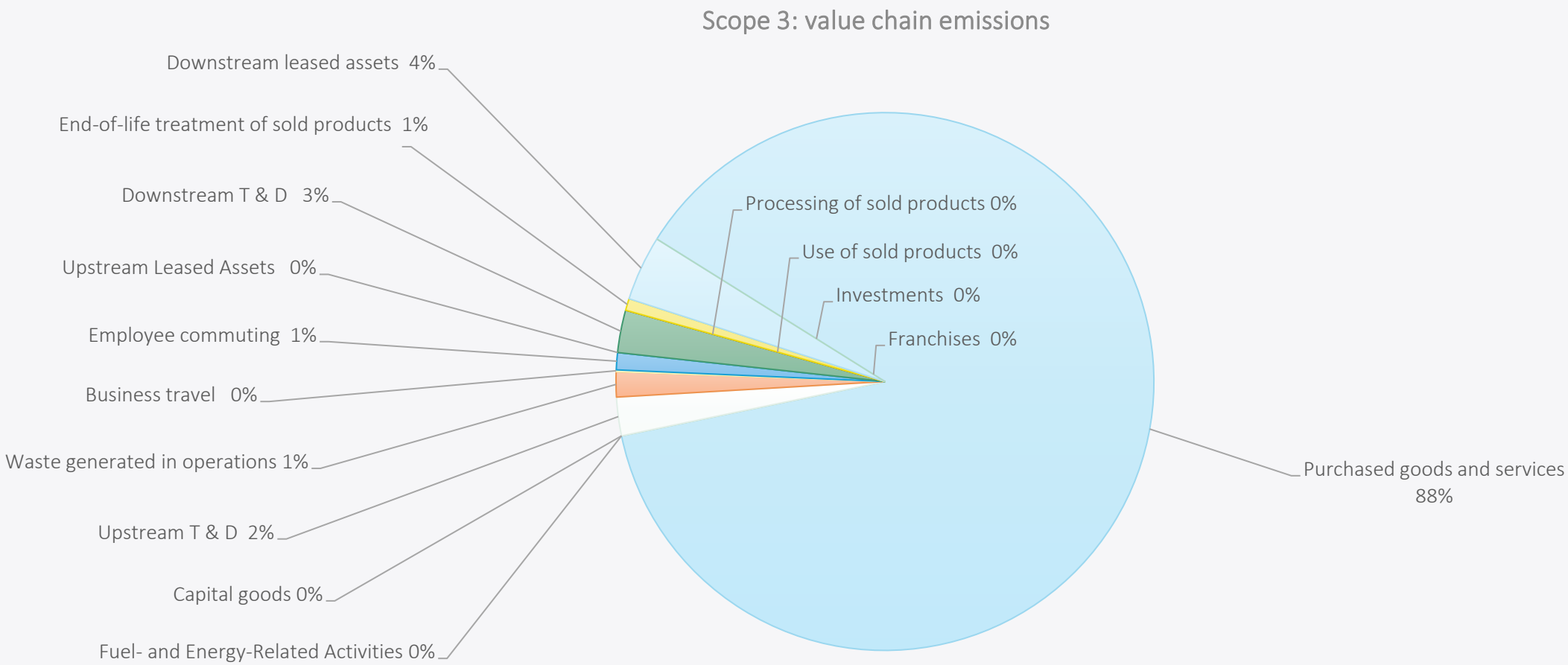
Scope 3 – Total

- Total Scope 3 emissions: 39,302.73 tCO2-eq



Scope 3 – Total

- Total Scope 3 emissions: 39,302.73 tCO2-eq



Scope 3.1. Purchased goods and services

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

Definition:

All upstream emissions of goods and services purchased or acquired by Driessen

Methodology:

Scope 3.1 emissions = $\sum$ Quantity $_{activity}$ [unit] x Emission factor $_{activity}$ [kg CO2-eq / unit]

Amount of raw materials & packaging from procurement data (masses)

Emission factors from databases

Assumptions:

- Assumed all water intake to be of tap water purity.
- For Stainless ,Aluminum , Recycled Aluminum , Plastic resin, Wood Pallet and paper packaging

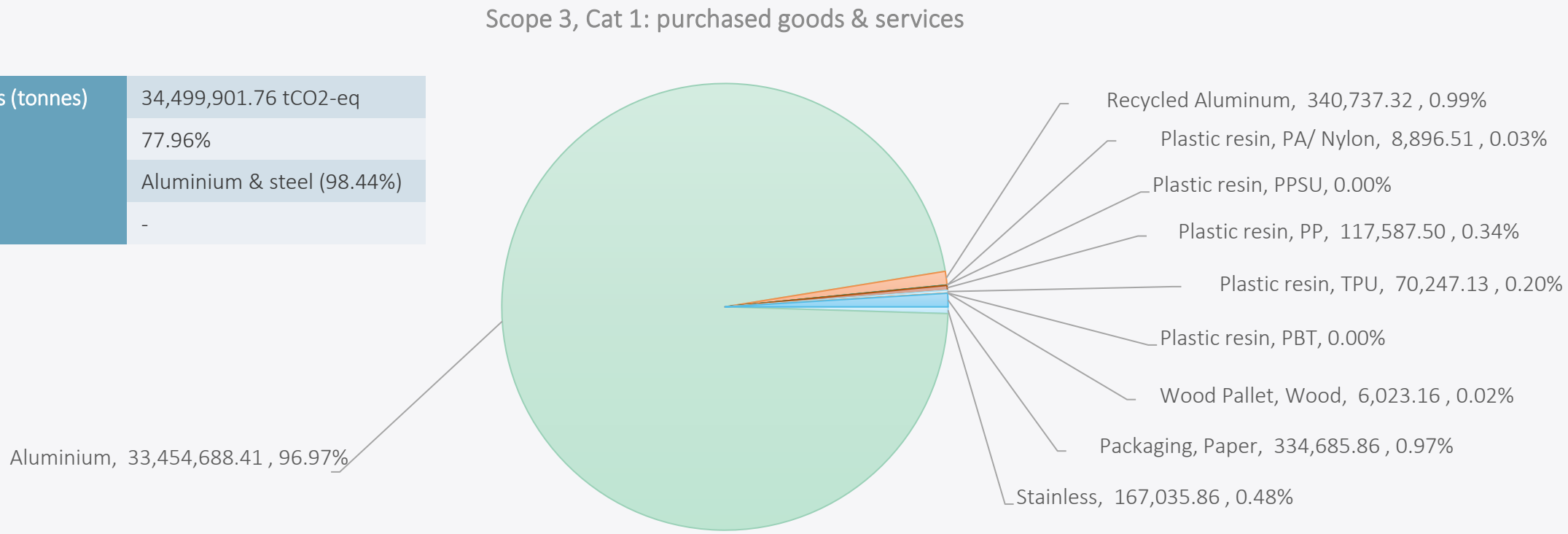
Calculation:

- Data provided as type, quantity, location of origin, and if applicable composition (raw materials) or monetary amount spent (services).
- Emission factors taken from TGO Database July2023

Scope 3.1. Purchased goods and services

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

Total GHG emissions (tonnes)	34,499,901.76 tCO2-eq
% of total Scope 3	77.96%
Main contributor	Aluminium & steel (98.44%)
Comment	-



Scope 3.4 Upstream transport and distribution

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1 2 3 **4** 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

Definition:

Transportation and distribution of materials purchased in the reporting year, between a company's tier 1 suppliers and its own operations in vehicles not owned or operated by the reporting

Note: according to the official definition of the GHG protocol, this also includes outbound logistics of sold products paid for by the company. However, Driessen instead includes these emissions as part of Category 9 for more convenient reporting.

Methodology:

Scope 3.4 emissions = $\sum$ Quantity $_{activity}$ [unit] x Emission factor $_{activity}$ [kg CO2-eq / unit]

Mass transported, mode of transport, distance

Emission factors from databases

Assumptions:

- For truck transport, assume a medium size truck (16-32t) with EURO 4 class.
- For sea transport assumes transport by container ships.
- Warehousing is excluded since all storage happens on-site.

Calculation:

- Data provided as mass of raw materials transported, transport modes and distances.
- Emission factors taken from CFP TGO July2023

Scope 3.4. Emissions from upstream transport and distribution for goods

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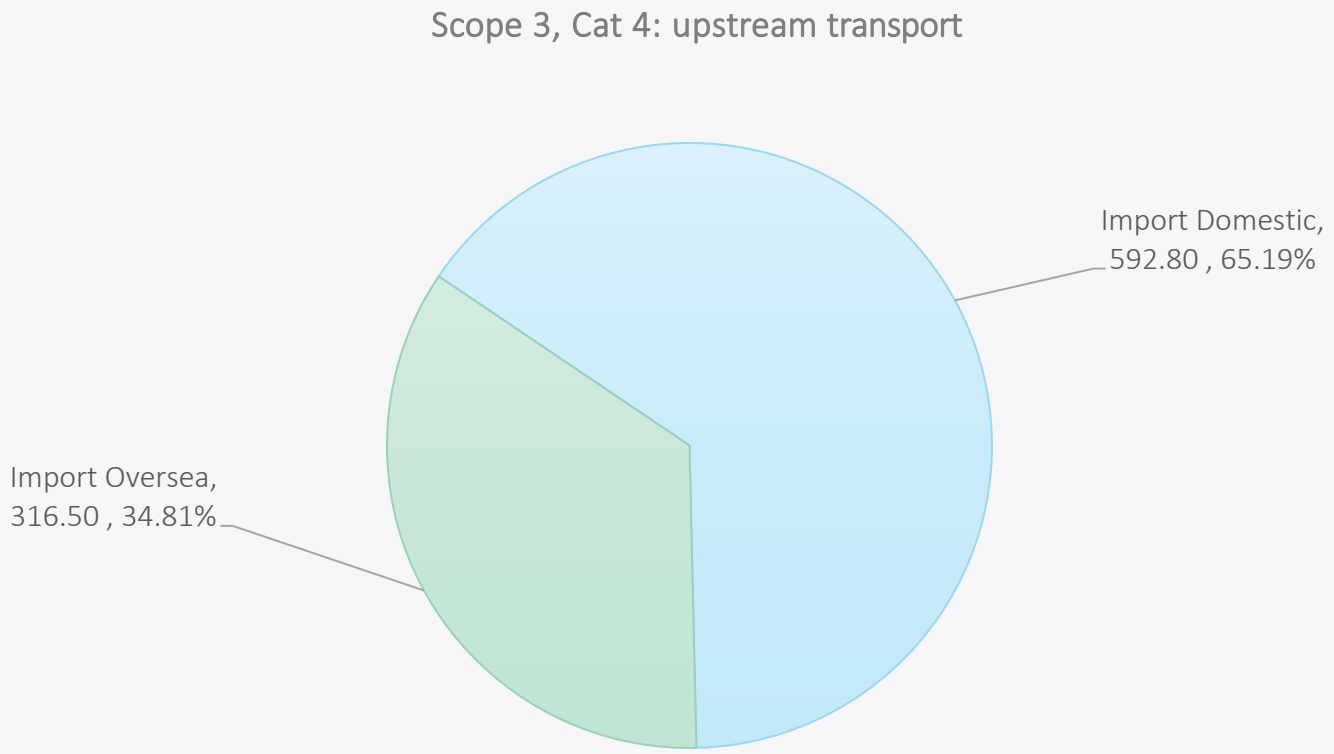
1 2 3 **4** 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

Total GHG emissions (tonnes)	909.30 tCO2-eq
% of total Scope 3	2.05%
Main contributor	Import Domestic by Truck (65.19%)
Comment	-



Scope 3.5. Emissions from the disposal of solid and liquid wastes

Definition:

Disposal and treatment of waste generated in the reporting company's operations in the reporting year (in facilities not owned or controlled by the reporting company).

Methodology:

Scope 3.5 emissions = $\sum$ Quantity $_{activity}$ [unit] x Emission factor $_{activity}$ [kg CO2-eq / unit]

Mass, waste type, treatment method

Emission factors from databases

Assumptions:

- User of the secondary material / energy bears the impacts of recycling. Sorting is excluded as post-industrial waste is assumed to come in fractions.
- For incineration in Thailand, assume municipal waste incineration.
- For landfilling in Thailand, assume sanitary landfills (non-hazardous) and underground deposits (hazardous).
- For landfilling assume PE landfilling as proxy. For landfilling assume PET landfilling as proxy.

Calculation:

- Data provided as masses, waste types and treatment methods.
- Emission factors taken from CFP TGO Y2023

Scope 3.5. Emissions from the disposal of solid and liquid wastes

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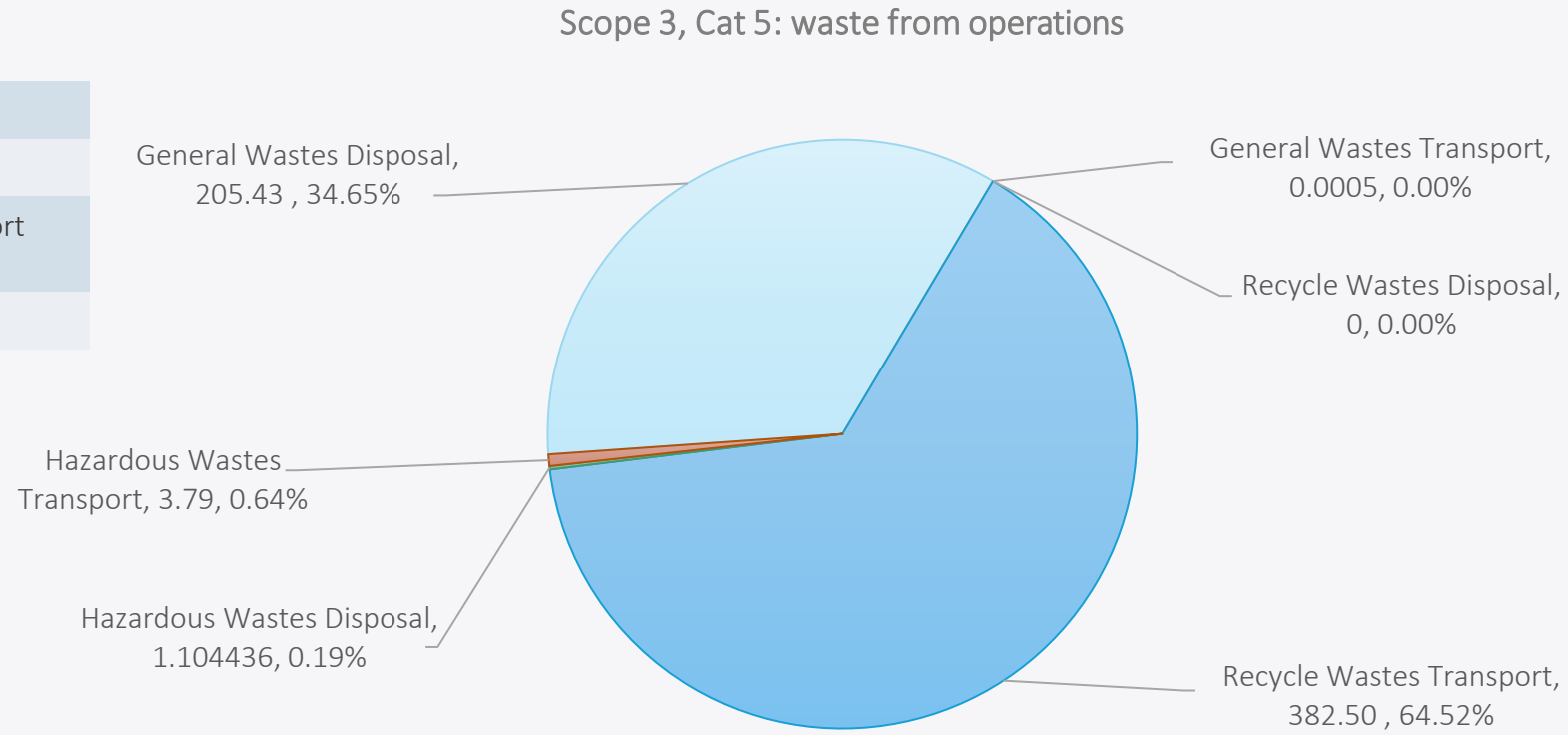
1 2 3 4 **5** 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

Total GHG emissions (tonnes)	258,950 tCO2-eq
% of total Scope 3	1.34%
Main contributor	Recycle Wastes Transport (64.52%)
Comment	-



Scope 3.6. Business travel

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

Definition:

Transportation of employees for business-related activities during the reporting year (in vehicles not owned or operated by the reporting company).

Methodology:

Scope 3.6 emissions = $\sum$ Quantity $_{activity}$ [unit] x Emission factor $_{activity}$ [kg CO2-eq / unit]

Mode of transport, distance, country

Emission factors from databases

Assumptions:

- Assume taxi transport by medium size petrol car (EURO 4 class).
- Long haul flights assumed for distances above 3700 km (1-way, source: ecoinvent).
- Short haul flights assumed for distances below 1600 km (1-way, source: ecoinvent).

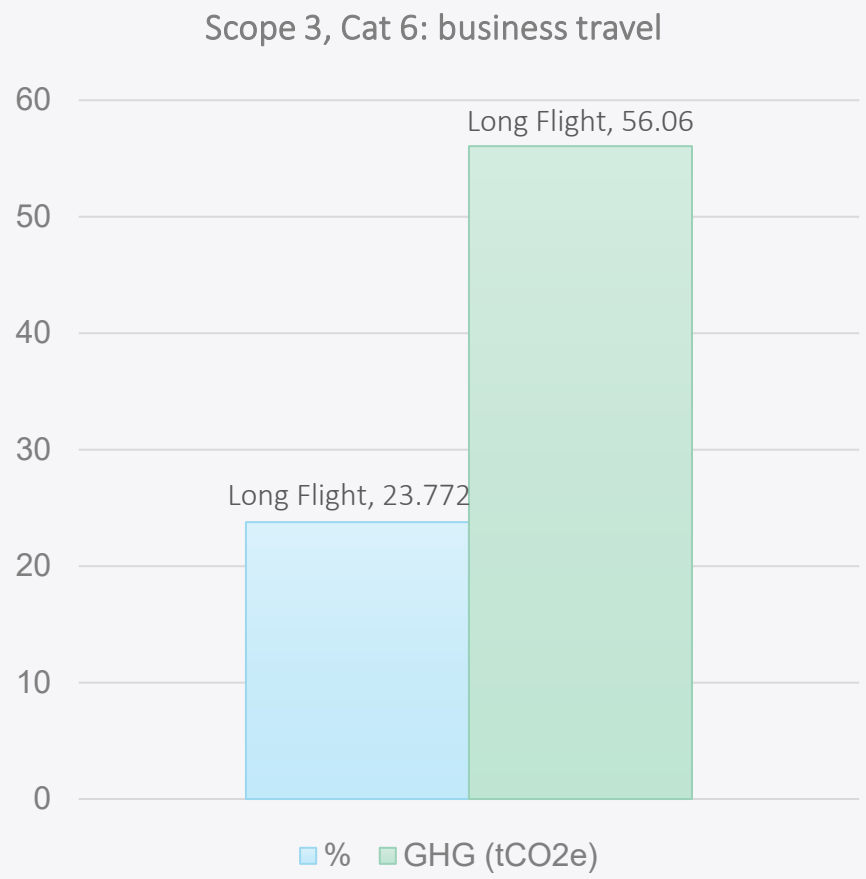
Calculation:

- Data provided as transport mode, distance and country.
- Emission factors taken from CFP TGO Y2019

Scope 3.6. Business travel

1 2 3 4 5 **6** 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

Total GHG emissions (tonnes)	42.36 tCO2-eq
% of total Scope 3	0.10%
Main contributor	Long distance air travel (56.06%)
Comment	-



Scope 3.7. Employee commuting

Definition:

Transportation of employees between their homes and their worksites during the reporting year (in vehicles not owned or operated by the reporting company)

Methodology:

Scope 3.7 emissions = $\sum$ Quantity $_{activity}$ [unit] x Emission factor $_{activity}$ [kg CO2-eq / unit]

Mode of transport, distance, country

Emission factors from databases

Assumptions:

- Motorcycles are assumed to be fueled by petrol.
- Public transport is assumed to be by bus.
- Cars are assumed to be medium size, EURO 4 class on average.
- For employees, an average of all working weeks and 5 days per week in the office are assumed.

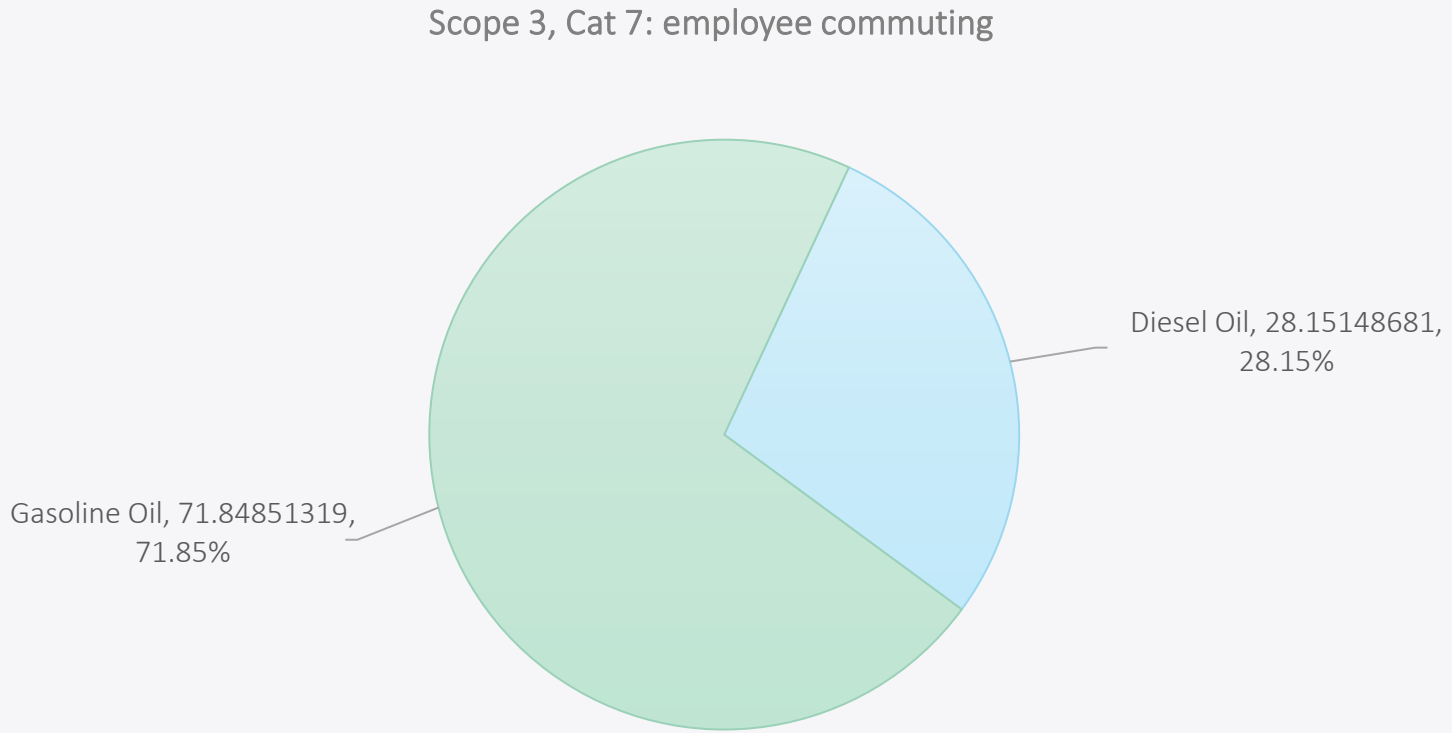
Calculation:

- Data provided as number of employees by type of transport mode and average distance.
- Emission factors taken from EF TGO.

Scope 3.7. Employee commuting

1 2 3 4 5 6 **7** 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

Total GHG emissions (tonnes)	404.88 tCO2-eq
% of total Scope 3	0.91%
Main contributor	Diesel form Mini Truck (71.85%)
Comment	-



Scope 3.9. Downstream transport and distribution

Definition:

Transportation and distribution of products sold by the reporting company in the reporting year between the reporting company's operations and the end consumer (if not paid for by the reporting company), including retail and storage (in vehicles and facilities not owned or controlled by the reporting company)

Note: outbound logistics that are paid by the reporting company are also covered in this category, see note for Cat 3.4.

Methodology:

Scope 3.9 emissions = $\sum$ Quantity $_{activity}$ [unit] x Emission factor $_{activity}$ [kg CO2-eq / unit]

Mass of products sold, transport mode, transport distance.

Emission factors from databases

Assumptions:

- For truck transport, assume a medium size truck (16-32t) with EURO 4 class.
- For sea transport assumes transport by container ships.
- The company excluded warehousing since all storage happens on-site.

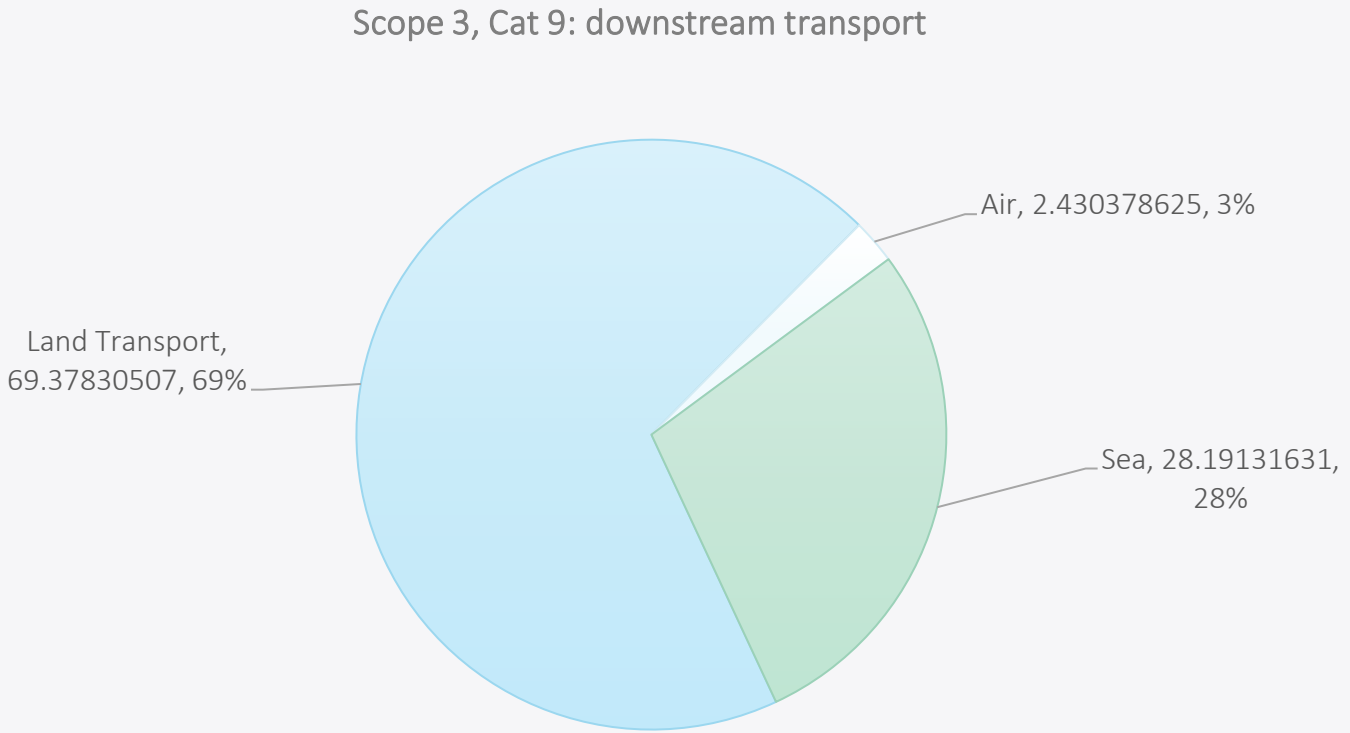
- Calculation:

- Data provided as masses of products sold, transport modes and distances.
- Emission factors taken from CFP TGO Y2023

Scope 3.9. Downstream transport and distribution

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 **9** 10 11 12 13 14 15

Total GHG emissions (tonnes)	1,003.589 tCO2-eq
% of total Scope 3	2.26%
Main contributor	Land transport (69.37%)
Comment	Primary delivery of containers & pallets



Scope 3.12. End-of-life treatment of sold products

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 **12** 13 14 15

Definition:

Waste disposal and treatment of products sold by the reporting company (in the reporting year) at the end of their life

Methodology:

Scope 3.12 emissions = $\sum$ Quantity $_{activity}$ [unit] x Emission factor $_{activity}$ [kg CO2-eq / unit]

Direct from emissions products that contain or form GHGs

Emission factors from databases

Assumptions:

- Main Material of Product and Packaging will landfill

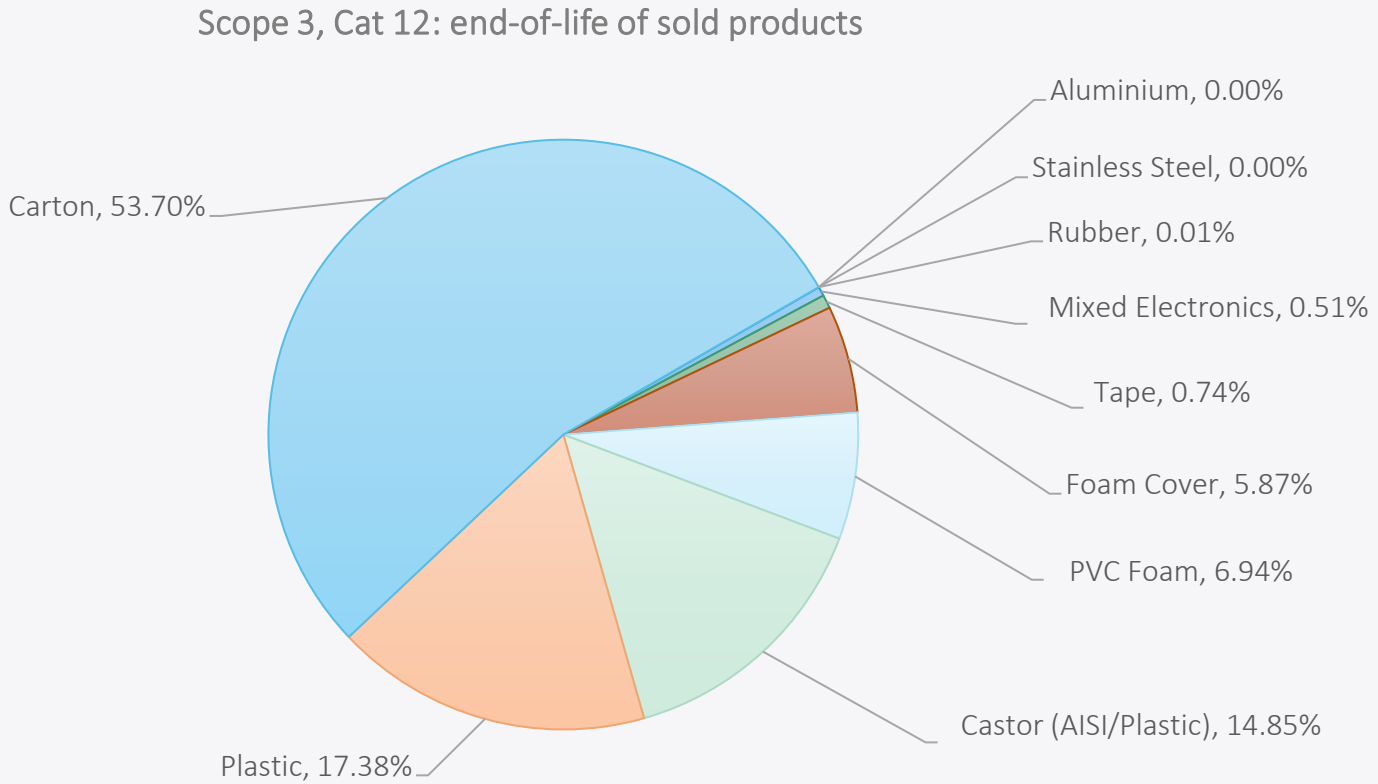
Calculation:

- Data provided as sale volume in Y2024
- Emission factors taken from CFP TGO Y2024

Scope 3.12. End-of-life treatment of sold products

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 **12** 13 14 15

Total GHG emissions (tonnes)	277.83 tCO2-eq
% of total Scope 3	0.63%
Main contributor	Carton from Corrugated Containers (53.7%)
Comment	-



Scope 3.13. Downstream leased assets

Definition:

Downstream leased assets by the reporting company (in the reporting year) at Safran Co., ltd (Electricity and Water Supply Used)

Methodology:

Scope 3.13 emissions = $\sum$ Quantity $_{activity}$ [unit] x Emission factor $_{activity}$ [kg CO2-eq / unit]

Direct from emissions products that contain or form GHGs

Emission factors from databases

Assumptions:

- Electricity and Water Supply Used from Bill /Payment.

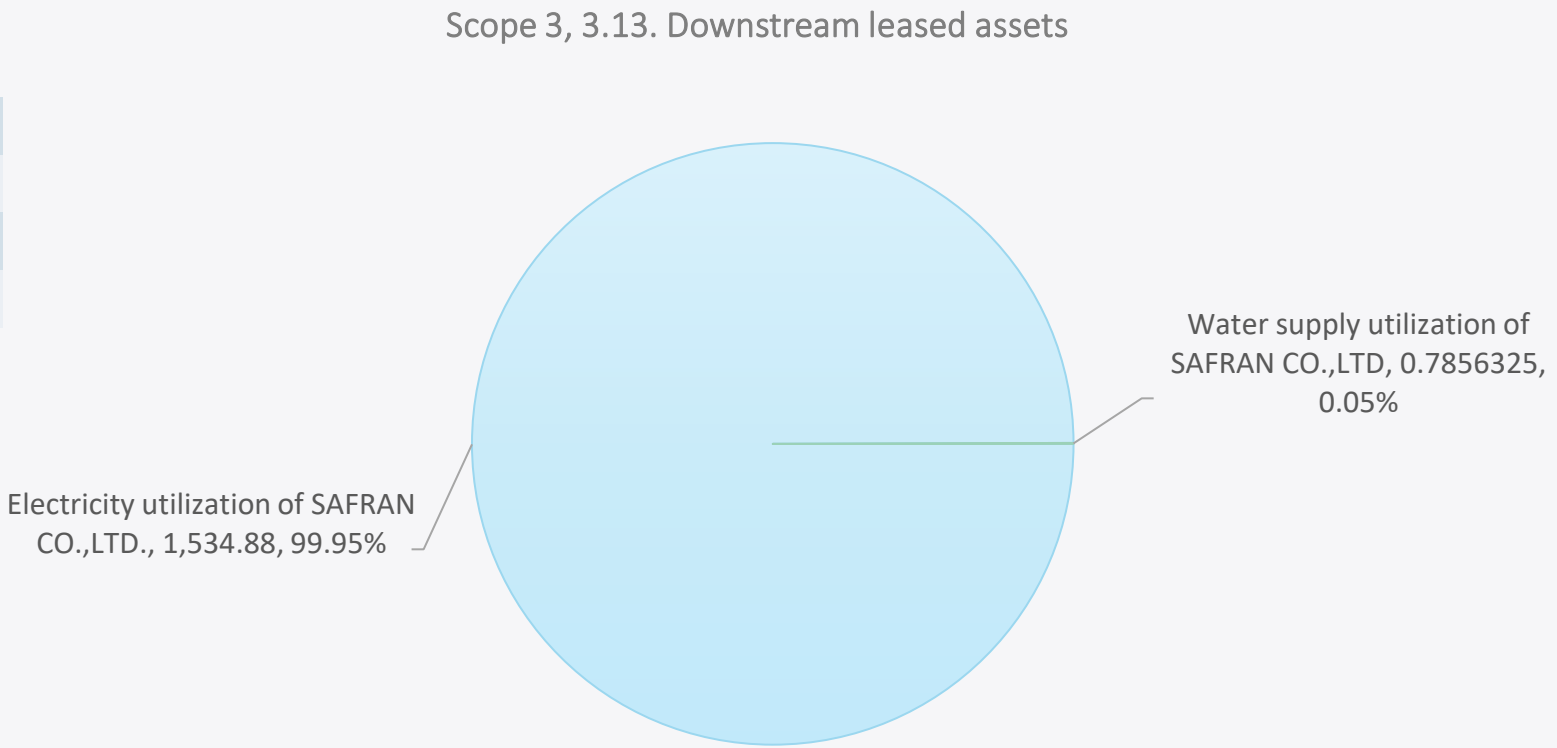
Calculation:

- Data provided as sale volume in Y2024
- Emission factors taken from CFP TGO Y2024

Scope 3.13. Downstream leased assets

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

Total GHG emissions (tonnes)	1,535.66 tCO2-eq
% of total Scope 3	3.45%
Main contributor	Electricity used (99.95%)
Comment	-



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Final notes

Summary

Own operations (Scope 1 & 2):

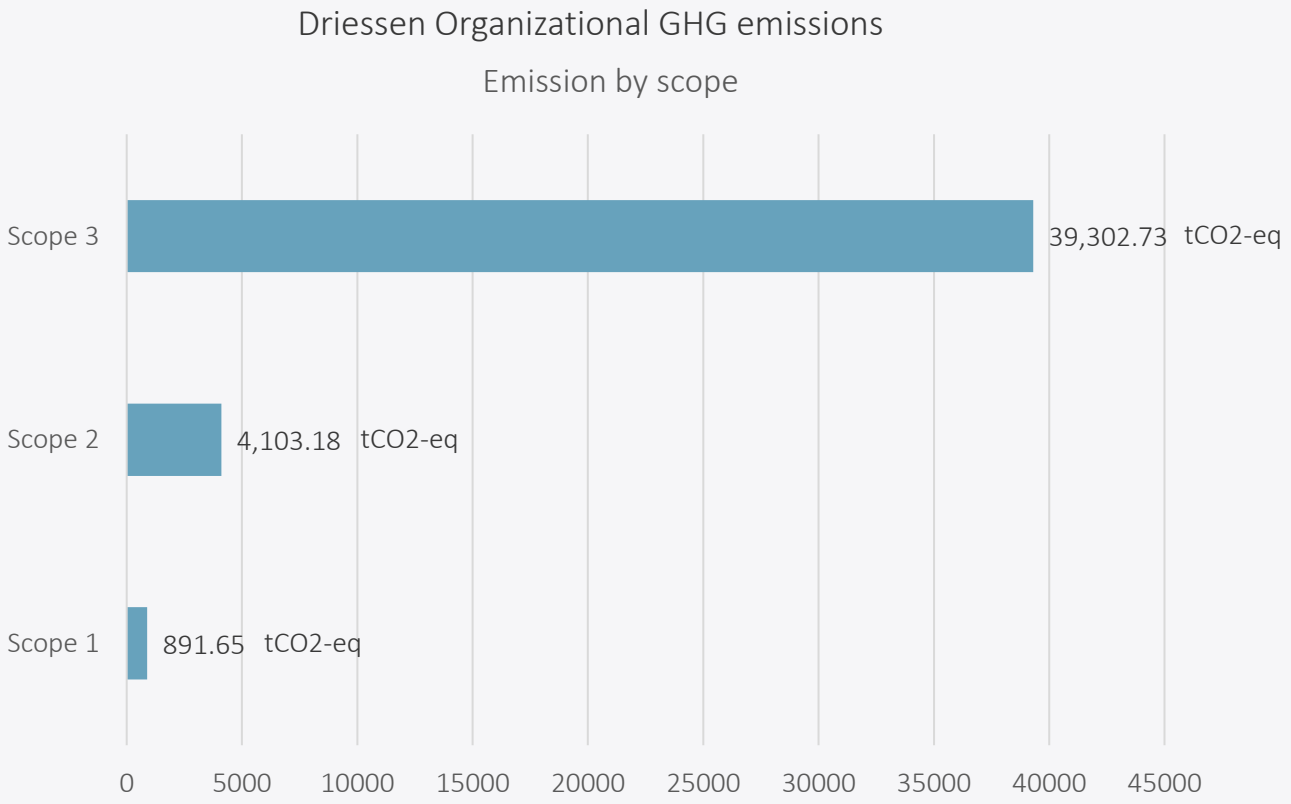
- Total GHG emissions: 5,010 tCO2-eq
- Main contributor is electricity use in Thailand (11.31%)

Value chain (Scope 3):

- Total GHG emissions: 39,302.73 tCO2-eq
- Main contributors are:
  - Category 1. Purchased goods and services (77.94%)
  - Category 4 & 9. Transport and distribution (4.32%)
  - Category 12. End of life of sold products (0.63%)

Total organizational footprint (Scope 1-3):

- Total GHG emissions: 44,297.554 tCO2eq
- Own operations contribute 2.04% of the total organizational footprint
- Value chain contributes 97.96% of the total organizational footprint



Closing notes

- Improvement options can be identified by assessing the contribution of each hotspot and the influence the company can have on the emissions.
- When comparing year to year, evaluating the carbon intensity (kg CO2-eq / kg of products) is recommended.
- Indirect use-phase emissions are excluded; this is an important fact when comparing to results from competitors.
- Please note that exact calculations can not be shared for licensing reasons, since they include emission factors from the TGO database. If a license is bought at a later point, we can provide more insight.
- If there are any questions at a later point, don't hesitate to contact us.

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Comparison 2023 and 2024

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Comment/ Analyzed

1.1 LPG for Anodizing (Boiler) decreased (according production Volume)

1.2 Diesel for forklift and car decreased, LPG for forklift decreased and didn't use fuel gasoline for car.

1.4 In Y2024 used refrigerant in Air conditioner (In2023 didn't use)

2.1 Electricity decreased (according production Volume)

3.1 Material import decreased

3.2 Transport by sea decreased from 475 to 420 shipment

3.3 Employee commuting from CAR & Motorcycle (Gasoline) decrease from 891 to 686 persons

3.5 Business travelling by aircraft increased from 32flights to 140 flight

4.1 Material Used (Aluminum) increased

4.3 Volume of general wastes , recycle and hazardous wastes decreased. No. of transport wastes to disposal decreased

4.4 No have this activity in Y2024

5.2 Electricity from Safran co.,ltd. increased

5.3 FG sale volume decreased.

EMISSIONS		Notes	2024 CO_2e TOTAL (Tonnes p.a.) GWP*	2023 CO_2e TOTAL (Tonnes p.a.) GWP*
1	**Category 1: Direct GHG emissions and removals in tonnes**			
1.1	Direct emissions from stationary combusion		555.616	679.357
1.2	Direct emissions from mobile combusion		46.821	65.233
1.3	Direct process emissions and removals arise from industrial processes	NS		
1.4	Direct fugitive emissions from the release of GHGs in anthropogenic systems		289.210	113.233
1.5	Direct emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF)	NS		
Direct emissions in tonnes of CO2 from biomass				
Indirect emissions in tonnes CO_2e				
2	**Category 2: Indirect GHG emissions from imported energy**			
2.1	Indirect emissions from imported electricity		4,103.176	5,290.965
2.2	Indirect emissions from imported energy	NS		
3	**Category 3: Indirect GHG emissions from transportation**			
3.1	Emissions from upstream transport and distribution for goods		909.297	306.133
3.2	Emissions from downstream transport and distribution for goods		1,003.589	2,843.943
3.3	Emissions from employee commuting		404.882	451.756
3.4	Emissions from client and visitor transport	NS		
3.5	Emissions from business travels		42.358	17.612
4	**Category 4: Indirect GHG emissions from products used by the organization**			
4.1	Emissions from purchased goods		34,536.300	32,040.721
4.2	Emissions from capital goods	NS		
4.3	Emissions from the disposal of solid and liquid wastes		592.811	1,852.849
4.4	Emissions from the use of assets		0.000	35.890
4.5	Emissions from the use of services that are not described in the above subcategories	NS		
5	**Category 5: Indirect GHG emissions associated with the use of products from the organization**			
5.1	Emissions or removals from the use stage of the product	NS		
5.2	Emissions from downstream leased assets		1,535.661	931.419
5.3	Emissions from end of life stage of the product		277.831	423.549
5.4	Emissions from investments	NS		
6	**Category 6: Indirect GHG emissions from other sources**	NS		
	TOTAL EMISSIONS CATEGORY 1-6		**44,297.552**	**45,052.661**

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Annexes

Examples Scope 3 categories

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	Scope 3 categories	Examples
1	Purchased Goods and Services	Production-related products (eg, materials, components, and parts) and non-production-related products (eg, office furniture, office supplies, and IT support).
2	Capital Goods	Plant, property, and equipment (PP&E), eg equipment, machinery, buildings, facilities, and vehicles.
3	Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities	Upstream emissions of purchased fuels or electricity, transmission and distribution losses, generation of purchased electricity that is sold to end users.
4	Upstream Transportation and Distribution	Transportation of products from tier 1 suppliers to own operations in vehicles not owned or controlled by reporting company. Purchased outbound logistics. (eg air, rail, road or marine transport, storage in warehouses, distribution centres, and retail facilities).
5	Waste Generated in Operations	Waste treatment activities by third parties (eg landfill disposal, recycling, incineration composting, wastewater treatment).
6	Business Travel	Transport of employees for business related activities in third party-owned vehicles (eg air, rail, bus, automobile transport).
7	Employee Commuting	Transport between employees' homes and worksites (eg air, rail, bus, automobile or other modes of transport).
8	Upstream Leased Assets	Any assets the reporting company (lessee) leases from others (lessors). (eg plants, machinery, vehicles, other).
9	Downstream Transportation and Distribution	Only the transportation and distribution of products after the point of sale (transport the reporting company does not pay for).
10	Processing of Sold Products	Processing steps to intermediate products, subsequent to sale by reporting company, before use by end consumer.
11	Use of Sold Products	Direct use phase emissions (energy consumption during use, use of fuels and feedstock products, direct GHG emissions) and
12	End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products	Waste treatment of sold products at end-of-life (eg landfilling, incineration and recycling).
13	Downstream Leased Assets	Any assets the reporting company (lessor) owns and leases to others (lessees). (eg plants, machinery, vehicles, other).
14	Franchises	Franchises (business operating under a license to sell or distribute another company's goods or services within a certain location).
15	Investments	Equity investments, debt investments, project finance.


THANK YOU
VERY MUCH